

CHAPTER 10.0

PLAN SELECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 National Economic Development and National Ecosystem Restoration Plans

10.1.1 Federally Supportable Plans

The authorizing language of Section 566 of WRDA of 1999 specifically directs the study to assess flood control through “increasing surcharge flood control storage at the Folsom Dam and Reservoir” and, in a separate subsection, through “levee modification.” Thus, all Folsom Dam enlargement alternatives were compared in Chapter 8.0, “Evaluation and Comparison of Flood Control Alternatives,” to identify the one enlargement alternative that best meets planning objectives and has the highest net benefits (benefits minus costs). This is the Federally supportable Folsom enlargement plan. Similarly, all stepped release plans are compared to identify the Federally supportable downstream levee plan. The Federally supportable Folsom enlargement plan may be used as a basis for cost sharing a locally preferred plan involving enlarging Folsom Dam. Similarly, the Federally supportable downstream levee plan is the basis for cost-sharing stepped release alternatives.

As discussed in Chapter 8.0, the Federally supportable Folsom enlargement plan is Alternative 3 (Seven-Foot Dam Raise/482-Foot Flood Pool Elevation). This alternative generates the highest net benefits under the without-project condition advance release scenario as well as the no advance release scenario and the upper bounds advance release scenario. Alternative 3 is used as a basis for allocating Federal and non-Federal flood control costs, as shown in the cost-sharing tables below. Plate 10-1 is a schedule for construction of a typical dam raise alternative.

Because none of the stepped release plans are economically justified, there is no Federally supportable downstream levee modification plan. Similarly, there is no Federally supportable combination plan.

10.1.2 National Economic Development Plan

The last reported NED Plan was the Detention Dam Plan in the 1996 SIR. The primary feature of this plan was an 894,000 acre-foot flood control–only reservoir and dam on the North Fork. Another major feature of this plan was levee work along the Lower American River, which is now being accomplished as part of the Common Features Project.

The 545,000 acre-foot flood control dam analyzed in the 1991 Feasibility Report is described in Chapter 4.0, “Plan Formulation and Alternatives Screening.” An updated economic analysis of this detention dam alternative is set forth in Appendix B. The updated first cost would be \$788 million and the total annual cost allocable to flood control would be \$51.4 million. This alternative would generate approximately \$56 million in flood damage reduction benefits (with advance release). It would also generate water resource related benefits associated with reducing flood storage requirements at Folsom Dam. These additional benefits were estimated at approximately \$12 million in the 1996 SIR. There would be an additional \$1.5

million in advance bridge replacement of the Highway 49 bridge. Although these estimates have not been updated for the present study, the net benefits of an upstream detention dam (545,000 acre-feet) would likely exceed those for any other identified flood control plan. In that case, the upstream detention dam would remain the NED Plan. The optimal size of the dam would depend on further studies aimed at maximizing net benefits.

10.1.3 National Ecosystem Restoration Plan

The NER Plan consists of the five “best buy plans” at the Urrutia, Woodlake, Bushy Lake, and Arden Bar sites and mechanization of the Folsom Dam temperature shutters at the penstock intake. It maximizes AAHUs per dollar spent at each site and for the temperature shutters. The NER Plan and the ecosystem plan formulation process that was followed are described in detail in Chapter 6.0, “Ecosystem Restoration.” The ecosystem restoration study has as its objective increasing the long-term survival of fisheries and wildlife species whose populations rely on aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial habitat of the Lower American River as functioning systems. These riverine habitats existed in abundance before construction of the dam and downstream levee system that lead to extensive degradation of the ecosystem. The NER Plan seeks to restore some of the degraded Lower American River ecosystem values to previous conditions. The benefits of ecosystem values generated by the selected best buy plans are qualitatively and quantitatively expressed as a combined metric or HEP value of 276.10 AAHUs in the Lower American River flood plain with implementation of the recommended plans at each of the four restoration sites and 1,105.0 AAHUs in the waters of the American River from modernization of the dam’s temperature control shutters. The total first cost of the NER Plan would be \$40.6 million, and the total annual cost would be \$3.0 million. (Table 10-1)

10.1.4 Optimum Trade-Off Plan

The optimum trade-off plan is the NED Plan, likely an upstream detention dam (545,000 acre-feet), combined with the NER Plan. The NED and the NER Plans would be additive; that is, they could be combined with no effect on their individual features or benefits.

Similarly, Alternative 3, the Federally supportable Folsom enlargement plan, and the NER Plan are additive. This plan is less optimal than the NED/NER Plan because the net benefits are less. To determine cost sharing, the Federally supportable Folsom enlargement plan (Alternative 3)/NER Plan is treated the same as if it were the NED/NER Plan.

10.1.5 Selected Plan

After the public review of this draft report, the local sponsors will select their preferred plan. This preferred plan will be the basis for a plan to recommend for authorization.

10.2 Future Actions

Table 10-2 is a schedule of future actions leading to submittal of the Chief of Engineer’s report to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

TABLE 10-1. National Ecosystem Restoration Cost Sharing

MCACES ACCOUNT	Item	Temperature Shutters			Urrutia			Woodlake			Bushy Lake			Arden Bar			TOTAL		
		Federal	Non-Federal	Subtotal	Federal	Nonfederal	Subtotal	Federal	Non-Federal	Subtotal	Federal	Non-Federal	Subtotal	Federal	Non-Federal	Subtotal	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
	First Cost																		
01	Lands	0	0	\$0	0	\$910,880	\$910,880	0	\$113,200	\$113,200	0	\$138,800	\$138,800	0	\$112,000	\$112,000	0	\$1,274,880	\$1,274,880
02	Relocations	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
04	Construction	\$15,735,000	0	\$15,735,000	\$7,978,413	0	\$0	\$2,018,135	0	\$2,018,135	\$4,994,306	0	\$4,994,306	\$2,242,644	0	\$2,242,644	\$32,968,498	0	\$32,968,498
06	Environmental mitigation	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
14	Recreation	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0		0	\$0	0	0	\$0
18	Cultural resources	0	0	\$0	\$50,000	0	\$50,000	\$50,000	0	\$50,000	\$30,000	0	\$30,000	\$30,000	0	\$30,000	\$160,000	0	\$160,000
30, 31	Engineering, design, supervision, & administration	\$4,173,000	0	\$4,173,000	\$1,635,575	0	\$0	\$413,718	0	\$413,718	\$1,023,833	0	\$1,023,833	\$459,742	0	\$459,742	\$7,705,868	0	\$7,705,868
	Total first cost	\$19,908,000	0	\$19,908,000	\$9,663,988	\$910,880	\$10,574,868	\$2,481,853	\$113,200	\$2,595,053	\$6,048,139	\$138,800	\$6,186,939	\$2,732,386	\$112,000	\$2,844,386	\$40,834,366	\$1,274,880	\$42,109,246
	Less Cultural Resources	0	0	\$0	(\$50,000)	0	(\$50,000)	(\$50,000)	0	(\$50,000)	(\$30,000)	0	(\$30,000)	(\$30,000)	0	(\$30,000)	(\$160,000)	0	(\$160,000)
	Subtotal	\$19,908,000	0	\$19,908,000	\$9,613,988	\$910,880	\$10,524,868	\$2,431,853	\$113,200	\$2,545,053	\$6,018,139	\$138,800	\$6,156,939	\$2,702,386	\$112,000	\$2,814,386	\$40,674,366	\$1,274,880	\$41,949,246
	Adjustment to 65% Federal-35% Nonfederal Cost sharing adjustment	(\$6,967,800)	\$6,967,800	\$0	(\$2,772,824)	\$2,772,824	\$0	(\$777,569)	\$777,569	\$0	(\$2,016,129) ⁹	\$2,016,129	\$0	(\$873,035)	\$873,035	\$0	(\$13,407,356)	\$13,407,356	\$0
	Subtotal	\$12,940,200	\$6,967,800	\$19,908,000	\$6,841,164	\$3,683,704	\$10,524,868	\$1,654,284	\$890,769	\$2,545,053	\$4,002,010	\$2,154,929	\$6,156,939	\$1,829,351	\$985,035	\$2,814,386	\$27,267,010	\$14,682,236	\$41,949,246
	Add cultural resources	0	0	\$0	\$50,000	0	\$50,000	\$50,000	0	\$50,000	\$30,000	0	\$30,000	\$30,000	0	\$30,000	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000
	Total	\$12,940,200	\$6,967,800	\$19,908,000	\$6,891,164	\$3,683,704	\$10,574,868	\$1,704,284	\$890,769	\$2,595,053	\$4,032,010	\$2,154,929	\$6,186,939	\$1,859,351	\$985,035	\$2,844,386	\$27,427,010	\$14,682,236	\$42,109,246
	Percent share of NER Plan	65%	35%	100%	65%	35%	100%	66%	34%	100%	65%	35%	100%	65%	35%	100%	65%	35%	100%

TABLE 10-2. Future Actions

	2001				2002		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<u>Feasibility Report, EIS, EIR</u>							
Draft Report							
Public and Agency Review							
Final Report							
<u>Washington Level</u>							
Division Engineer's Notice							
Chief of Engineer's Report							

10.2.1 Draft Report

This draft integrated document is made available for public review at the same time that it is made available for review by Federal and non-Federal public agencies and Corps Headquarters. During the public and agency review, public meetings will be held to disseminate information and solicit comments.

10.2.2 Feasibility Review Conference

A Feasibility Review Conference (FRC) may be held to resolve outstanding policy issues raised in the Corps Headquarters review of the draft report and identify actions that are required to complete the final report.

10.2.3 Final Report

The final integrated document will be prepared after submission of review comments on the draft. The draft report and its public review will be used by the sponsors to identify the locally preferred plan. The final report will contain the selected plan and a recommendation for further action. Public comments and responses also will be included in the final report and reflected as appropriate in text changes. The final report will describe the purposes, scope, and public acceptability of the selected plan and identify the Federal and non-Federal responsibilities for proceeding with the plan.

10.2.4 Division Engineer's Notice

After the final integrated document is complete, the State lead agency will provide responses to any public agency that provided comments on the draft report. The lead agency may then certify that the final EIR was prepared in compliance with CEQA. As required by NEPA, the South Pacific Division (SPD) Engineer will issue a notice of completion of the final report, submit the report to Corps Headquarters and file the report with the EPA. The Division Engineer's notice of completion will be published in the Federal Register, starting a 30-day

public review period. The Corps' Washington Level Review office will coordinate the public comments, receive comments from affected State and Federal agencies, and complete its own independent review of the final report.

10.2.5 Chief of Engineer's Report

After its review of the final integrated document, including consideration of public comments, Corps Headquarters will prepare a Chief of Engineer's Report. This report will be submitted to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, who, in turn, will coordinate with the Office of Management and Budget and submit the report to Congress.

10.3 Implementation Requirements

10.3.1 Preconstruction Engineering and Design

Detailed engineering studies and design efforts for the selected plan will be initiated in October 2002. A project management plan outlining tasks, costs, and schedule from PED through construction will be prepared.

10.3.2 Project Authorization

After the final report is approved and the project is authorized by Congress, funds will be requested in the President's budget as needed to start construction. The project will be considered for inclusion in the president's budget based on national priorities, economic feasibility, level of local support, willingness of the non-Federal sponsor to fund its share of the project cost, and budgetary constraints that may exist at the time of funding. Budget recommendations will be based on evidence of support by the Reclamation Board and SAFCA for flood control and SAFCA or the County of Sacramento for ecosystem restoration and their ability and willingness to provide their share of project costs. After Congress appropriates the Federal share of funds for the project, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil works) and the non-Federal sponsor will execute a project cooperation agreement. This agreement will obligate the non-Federal sponsor to participate in implementing, operating, and maintaining the project according to requirements established by Congress and the administration.

10.4 Cost-Sharing Considerations

Current Federal regulations require non-Federal participation in financing projects. The following sections outline project cost-sharing requirements in accordance with the WRDAs of 1986 and 1996.

10.4.1 Flood Control Cost Sharing

SAFCA and the Reclamation Board are the identified non-Federal sponsors for flood control. The non-Federal sponsors have the following responsibilities:

- Provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way needed for project construction and operation.

- Perform relocations and alterations of buildings, utilities, highways, bridges (except railroad bridges), sewers, and other facilities required for construction of the project.
- Provide, during construction, a cash contribution of 5 percent of total project costs.
- If the total value of the above requirements is less than 35 percent of the total flood control project cost, provide an additional cash payment during the period of construction to make the total non-Federal cost equal to 35 percent of total project costs. The total non-Federal costs will not exceed 50 percent of total project costs.
- Provide a cash contribution of 25 percent of the total PED costs for the project during the PED funding phase before authorization or construction funding. Funds provided will be credited toward the minimum 35 percent of total project costs, which includes PED and construction funding and costs.
- Operate and maintain the project after construction.

Estimates of the Federal/non-Federal cost sharing for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 are shown in Tables 10-3, 10-4, and 10-5. There is no Federal interest in Alternatives 5, 6, 7, and 8 because they are not economically feasible; therefore, 100 percent of the funding for these alternatives would have to be provided locally. Cost sharing is based on the Federally supportable plan, Alternative 3 (Seven-Foot Dam Raise/482-Foot Flood Pool Elevation). Flood control would be cost-shared 65 percent Federal and 35 percent non-Federal. Although Tables 10-3, 10-4, and 10-5 show flood control cost sharing on the total project costs, the total cost would actually be allocated between flood control and dam safety, and the non-Federal sponsor would be responsible for only its share of the costs identified for flood control. Dam safety costs would be cost shared between the Federal government (Bureau) and project beneficiaries, including existing water and power customers of the CVP. The final costs will not be known until the Bureau has finished its analysis of required dam safety work and that actual cost is factored into the cost allocation procedures. Alternative 2 (3.5-Foot Dam Raise/478-Foot Flood Pool Elevation) would be less costly and would accomplish less than the Federally supportable plan. The costs allocated to flood control may also be cost shared 65 percent Federal and 35 percent non-Federal, as described for Alternative 3. Flood control costs of alternative 4 (Twelve-Foot Dam Raise/487-Foot Flood Pool Elevation) would be cost-shared 65 percent Federal and 35 percent non-Federal up to the cost of the Federally supportable plan. The cost increment greater than the Federally supportable plan would be a 100 percent non-Federal responsibility.

Ecosystem Restoration

SAFCA or the County of Sacramento is identified as a non-Federal sponsor for ecosystem restoration. The non-Federal sponsors have the following responsibilities:

- Provide 35 percent of the first cost plus 100 percent of the O&M costs.

- Provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way needed for project construction and operation; total cost of lands acquisition shall not exceed 25 percent of the non-Federal sponsors' first cost.
- Perform relocations and alterations of buildings, utilities, highways, bridges (except railroad bridges), sewers, and other facilities required for construction of the project.
- If the total value of the above requirements is less than 35 percent of the total flood control project cost, provide an additional cash payment during the period of construction to make the total non-Federal cost equal to 35 percent of total project costs. The total non-Federal costs will not exceed 50 percent of total project costs.
- Operate and maintain the project after construction.

10.5 Federal and Non-Federal Responsibilities

10.5.1 Federal Responsibilities

Preconstruction engineering and design studies will be accomplished by the Corps. After the project is authorized and a cash contribution, lands, relocations, and assurances are provided by the non-Federal sponsor in accordance with the project cooperation agreement, the Federal government will construct the project.

The Corps in consultation with the Bureau and the non-Federal sponsor will prepare a water control manual which will be the official water management document outlining the selected water control plan.

10.5.2 Non-Federal Responsibilities

Non-Federal interests have the following responsibilities as set forth in the project cooperation agreement:

- Provide, during construction, any additional funds needed to cover the non-Federal share of PED costs
- Provide, during construction, a cash contribution equal to 5 percent of total project costs, excluding costs for ecosystem restoration
- Provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas, and perform or ensure the performance of all relocations determined by the government to be necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project
- Provide or pay to the government the cost of providing all retaining dikes, wasteweirs, bulkheads, and embankments, including all monitoring features and stilling basins, that

TABLE 10-3. Estimated Cost Sharing of Alternative 2 (3.5-Foot Dam Raise/478-Foot Flood Pool Elevation)
(\$ millions)

MCACES Account	Item	Costs		
		Federal	Non-Federal	Subtotal
	First Cost ^a			
01	Lands and damages	1.9	0	1.9
02	Relocations	0	0	0
04	Construction	121.8	0	121.8
14	Recreation	0	0	0
18	Cultural resources	1.1	0	1.1
06	Environmental mitigation	6.5	0	6.5
30, 31	Engineering, design, supervision, and administration	28.3	0	28.3
	Sunk PED costs	16.5	0	16.5
	Total first cost	176.1	0	176.1
	Less cultural resources	(1.1)	0	(1.1)
	Adjusted subtotal	175.0	0	175.0
	5% cash	(8.8)	8.8	0
	Subtotal	166.2	8.8	175.0
	Adjustment to 65% Federal -35% Nonfederal			
	Cost-sharing adjustment	(52.5)	52.5	0
	Subtotal	113.7	61.3	175.0
	Add cultural resources	1.1	0	1.1
	Total	114.8	61.3	176.1
	Percent	65%	35%	100%

^a Costs are October 2000 price level.

TABLE 10-4. Estimated Cost Sharing of Alternative 3 (Seven-Foot Dam Raise/482-Foot Flood Pool Elevation)
(\$ millions)

MCACES Account	Item	Costs		
		Federal	Non-Federal	Subtotal
	First Cost ^a			
01	Lands and damages	3.5	0	3.5
02	Relocations	0	0	0
04	Construction	123.1	0	123.1
14	Recreation	0	0	0
18	Cultural resources	1.2	0	1.2
06	Environmental mitigation	6.2	0	6.2
30, 31	Engineering, design, supervision, and administration	28.7	0	28.7
	Sunk PED costs	16.5	0	16.5
	Total first cost	179.2	0	179.2
	Less cultural resources	(1.2)	0	(1.2)
	Adjusted subtotal	178.1	0	178.1
	5% cash	(8.9)	8.9	0
	Subtotal	169.1	8.9	178.0
	Adjustment to 65% Federal -35% Nonfederal			
	Cost-sharing adjustment	(53.4)	53.4	0
	Subtotal	115.7	62.3	178.0
	Add cultural resources	1.2	0	1.2
	Total	116.9	62.3	179.2
	Percent	65%	35%	100%

^a Costs are October 2000 price level.

TABLE 10-5. Estimated Cost Sharing of Alternative 4 (Twelve-Foot Dam Raise/487-Foot Flood Pool Elevation)
(\$ millions)

MCACES Account	Item	Costs		
		Federal	Non-Federal	Subtotal
	First Cost ^a			
01	Lands and damages	3.5	3.5	7.0
02	Relocations	0	0	0
04	Construction	123.1	107.9	231.0
14	Recreation	0	0	0
18	Cultural resources	1.2	0.9	2.1
06	Environmental mitigation	6.2	0	6.2
30, 31	Engineering, design, supervision, and administration	28.7	23.3	52.0
	Sunk PED costs	16.5	0	16.5
	Total first cost	179.2	135.6	314.8
	Less cultural resources	(1.2)	(0.9)	(2.1)
	Adjusted subtotal	178.0	134.7	312.7
	5% cash	(8.9)	8.9	0
	Subtotal	169.1	143.6	312.7
	Adjustment to 65% Federal -35% Nonfederal			
	Cost-sharing adjustment	(53.4)	53.4	0
	Subtotal	115.7	197.0	312.7
	Add cultural resources	1.2	0	1.2
	Total	116.9	197.0	313.9
	Percent	37%	63%	100%

^a Costs are October 2000 price level.

may be required at any dredged or excavated material disposal areas required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project

- Provide, during construction, any additional costs as necessary to make its total contribution equal to 35 percent of total project costs
- Grant the government a right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, land which the local sponsor owns or controls for access to the project for the purpose of inspection and, if necessary, for the purpose of completing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating the project.
- Assume responsibility for operating, maintaining, replacing, repairing, and rehabilitating (OMRR&R) the project or completed functional portions of the project, including mitigation features without cost to the government, in a manner compatible with the project's authorized purpose and in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws and specific directions prescribed by the government in the OMRR&R manual and any subsequent amendments thereto. Operations and maintenance will include protecting the channels, levees, and other flood control works from future encroachment or obstruction, including sedimentation and vegetation, that would reduce their flood-carrying capacity or adversely affect the proper functioning or efficient operation and maintenance of the project works. Monitor the status of completed mitigation and provide periodic reports on its condition, and provide repairs and replacement if needed, pursuant to the mitigation plan.
- If a Folsom Dam raise project is implemented, the Bureau would continue to operate and maintain the existing portions of the dam that it has responsibility for today. The non-Federal sponsor would enter into an agreement with the Bureau as necessary to facilitate its OMRR&R activities and prevent effects on their respective OMRR&R responsibilities.
- Also as part of OMRR&R for a Folsom Dam raise project, the non-Federal sponsor must mitigate for any significant loss of vegetation or damage to recreational facilities attributable to inundation in the operational flood pool created by the project. To determine flood effects, the sponsor will periodically conduct a survey of the vegetation along the perimeter of Folsom Lake that lies in the operational flood pool. If flooding occurs, the effect on vegetation and recreational facilities will be assessed and appropriate mitigation will be implemented by the sponsor.
- Comply with Section 221 of Public Law 91-611, Flood Control Act of 1970, as amended, and Section 103 of the WRDA of 1986, Public Law 99-662, as amended, which provides that the Secretary of the Army shall not commence the construction of any water resources project or separable element thereof, until the non-Federal sponsor has entered into a written agreement to furnish its required cooperation for the project or separable element.

- Keep and maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence pertaining to costs and expenses incurred pursuant to the project to the extent and in such detail as will properly reflect total project costs.
- Perform, or cause to be performed, any investigations for hazardous substances that are determined necessary to identify the existence and extent of any hazardous substances regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC 9601-9675, that may exist in, on, or under lands, easements, or rights-of-way necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project; except that the non-Federal sponsor shall not perform such investigations on lands, easements, or rights-of-way that the government determines to be subject to the navigation servitude without prior specific written direction by the government.
- Prevent future encroachments on project lands, easements, and rights-of-way that might interfere with the proper functioning of the project. Ensure that construction and maintenance of any non-Federal flood control features do not diminish the flood protection provided by the authorized project plan.
- Comply with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, including Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, and Department of Defense Directive 5500.11 issued pursuant thereto, as well as Army Regulation 600-7, entitled “Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Assisted or Conducted by the Department of the Army.”
- Cost-share all cultural resources mitigation at the project cost share rate. If significant cultural resources are discovered during construction, the non-Federal sponsor will further reimburse the Federal government at the project cost share rate of all unanticipated recovery costs.
- Participate in and comply with applicable Federal flood plain management and flood insurance programs and comply with the requirements in Section 402 of the WRDA of 1986, as amended by Section 202(c) of the WRDA of 1996.
- The non-Federal sponsor will publicize flood plain information in the area concerned and shall provide this information to zoning and other regulatory agencies for their use in preventing unwise future development in the flood plain and in adopting such regulations as may be necessary to prevent unwise future development and to ensure compatibility with protection levels provided by the project.
- Hold and save the United States free from damages attributable to the construction and subsequent maintenance of the project, except for damages that are caused by the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors and, if applicable, adjust all claims concerning water rights.

- The non-Federal sponsor shall not use Federal funds to meet the non-Federal sponsors' share of total project costs under this agreement unless the Federal granting agency verifies in writing that the expenditure of such funds is expressly authorized by statute.
- Comply with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, as amended by Title IV of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-17), and the Uniform Regulations contained in 49 CFR Part 24, in acquiring lands, easements, and rights-of-way required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the project, including those necessary for relocations, borrow materials, and dredged or excavated material disposal, and shall inform all affected persons of applicable benefits, policies, and procedures in connection with said act.
- Inform affected interests, at least annually, regarding the limitations of the protection afforded by the project.